

SPEAKER NICHOL: The question is the advancement of the bill. All those in favor vote aye, opposed nay. We are voting on the advancement of the bill. Record, Mr. Clerk.

CLERK: 28 ayes, 0 nays, Mr. President, on the motion to advance the bill. (See page 468 of the Legislative Journal.)

SPEAKER NICHOL: LB 103 is advanced. LB 282.

CLERK: 282, Mr. President, was offered by Senators Landis, Rogers, Hartnett, Hefner and Vard Johnson. (Read title.) The bill was first read on January 17 of this year. It was referred to the Revenue Committee for public hearing. The bill was advanced to General File. There are Revenue Committee amendments pending.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Vard Johnson, are you going to take the amendments?

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: Yes.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Okay.

SENATOR V. JOHNSON: Mr. Speaker, members of the body, pardon me for being a little slow. I had to get my book open to the committee amendments. LB 282 was a relatively simple bill that deals with the subject of how the income and sales tax rates are set at a time when the Legislature itself is not in session. 1984 was the first year that the Nebraska Legislature set the sales and income tax rates, and under existing law when the Legislature adjourned in April, it fell the lot of Senator Carsten, Senator Warner, the Tax Commissioner, the Speaker and myself to meet twice to review revenue projections and to determine whether or not we should petition the Governor to convene a special session of the Nebraska Legislature to adjust the tax rates. Well, when the five of us did meet we decided that the law that we were operating under was a little peculiar and it should be changed a little bit. So LB 282 represents the little bit change. Now interestingly enough when we changed it a little bit, we actually changed it a little bit too much in the eyes of some folk. One of the things that we did is we said that inasmuch as the Nebraska Legislature sets the income and sales tax rates, why should we have a statutory